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MONDAY EVEN'G., DECEMBER 1, 1879.

The first regular session of the 46th Congres commenced to day. If its preceedings are to be like those of all previous sessions immediate ly preceding a presidential election, they will be devoted chiefly to purposes calculated to affect that election. In this respect it may be that the democrats I are the advantage, in that while the republicans will have the double duty of endeavoring to make, and striving to avoid lesing, party espital, the democrats, hav ing lest all that in reason it is possible for them to lose, need be under no trammels from the latter consideration, and can concentrate their efforts estirely upon the former. What they want now is party capital, and their condition is such as will warrant any risk to obtain it. Any change in their prospects must of accessity be for the better. Let them therefore eliminate the word policy from their vocabulary, and crediting their constituents with the possission of ordinary understanding, propose and advocate a few such measures as common sense and common information teach them will not only be popular, but which must result favorably to the best interests of the country. It is not just that the poor people of the country should pay almost the entire cost of the national government, as they are compelled to do by the tariff and internal revenue systems; neither is it fair that the gains of a few monopolists should be increased at the general expease, and that the labor of the country should be deprived of employment by the restrictions put on foreign orders by the tariff. Therefore both these systems should be abolished. It would be both just and conducive to the welfare of the country if these for the pretection of whose property the expense of government is incarred, and who are able to pay it, were comrelled to do so. Therefore the money for these expenses should be raised by an income tax. There is no reason why the people should be taxed to pay exhorbitant salaries to luxurious sinceures abroad; therefore the diplomatic service should be abolished. There is neither rhyme nor reason in the constantly recurring bloody and expensive Indian wars; therefore some measure shou'd be adorted to prevent them. It is said that resumption of specie payments has been neo miplished, and it may be so with bankers and brokers, but there are thousands of hard working and connomical men throughout the whole country whose eyes have not been gladdened with the sight of gold coin since the war; therefore the greenbacks, which must eventually be redcemed, should be canceled now, when gold is flowing into the treas- policy and duty of the Covernment and the inury both from the min's and from abroad. As terest and security of the people. It is my silver coin is a traditional and really a useful currency it should be continued as such, but its and credit of the Government, except in exinconvenience should be compensated by its in. Home casergercy, is without warrant to the triosic value; therefore a silver dellar should contain a del'ar's worth of silver. As the present generation has beene all the suffering and between private individuals was not anthonizhardship incident to the oreation of the public | ed except as a means of resening the country debt, and as nothing would please the creditors more than a postpenement of the day for the payment of the principal of that debt, it would be right and proper for it to be pestponed and be lefe to a future generation, upon whem the settlement will impose no burden, owing to the country's natural increase in population and waslth. The adoption of these and one or two other measures like them, calculated, as all must see, to premote the general welfare, may possibly retrieve the errors of the democrats. bring them out of the slough of despond into which they have deliberately walked, and resters them to the confidence of the country. A determined and persistent effort to adopt any the public debt within a limited period by main one or all of them cannot possibly place the tained. If any change of the objects or rates democracy in any worse position than it cocupies at present. For the good of the country, for the preservation of constitutional liberty, for the avaidance of a change in the form of ! government and the substitution of the one man power for the will of the intelligent majority, let us hope that the democratic congressmen will see the wisdom of these measures and work

to the presidency of the board of Commission. ers of the District of Columbia will not terd to win him the approbation of the stalwart radicals, but will be an evidence to all the unprejudiced people of the country who know the Major that in some instances at least the President is influenced in making his appointments by other than partisan motives. The Major is of action for all who reside within the Territoeminently conservative in his politics, and did sabscribe to the Ohio democratic election fund, but neither is incompatible with his making a good District Commissioner, and the President, we are glad to say, was not so blinded by his politics as to be usable to see the matter in that light, and has reflected credit upon himself by making the appointment. Had he can of the rights and privileges of citizenship necessary preliminary examination the subject been as liberal and as wise in some of his other appointments he would have avoided much of the censure that, by setting otherwise, he has justly deserved.

hard to have them adopted.

The President's Message is by no means an able State paper, and his remarks upon civil service reform, when considered in connection with his actions in reference to the same subject, and his recommendations respecting the freedom of the elective franchise, when his opposition to the bill for preventing the presence of soldiers at the polls is remembered, will strike the impartial reader as at least remark-

The Masonic Edectic for November has been received, and is full of matter of interest to the

We have received from the State Printer a missioner of Agriculture.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The message of President Haycate Congress, having been obtained prior to its being sout to Congress, was published this morning. It is a very long document, and we, therefore, give only the salient points as follows:

The President says that Congrus assembles under circumstances calling for mutual congratulations and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and ususual measure of national prespectly which we now

He congratulates Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption asi; the demand upon the Treasury for gold and silver in exchange for U. S. notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large; the excess of the precious metals deposite ed or exchanged for U. S. notes over the amount of U. S. notes redeemed it about \$40,000,000.

He refers to the consequent revival of trade and says the increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the 1st of July last to November 15 to the amount of \$59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the Government tracing only feur per cant, interest have been sold at or above per, sufficient in amount to pay off all and comprehensive report. The report sets of the national debt, which was redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the national debt, which matures is less than two years, is \$792,121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent., and the balance is in honds bearing six per cent, interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effect ed about \$11,000,000 can be anoually saved to the Treasury. To occure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the U. S., further legis'a'ion is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress during the present session. The ecinage of gold by the mints of the U. S. dering the last fiscal year was \$40,-986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to November 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,344 bave been issued from the Treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32,300,506 are still in the possession of the Government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the U. S. and the principal

commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and sile ver in the recognized money of the world leads me to recommend that Congress refrein from new legislation on the general subject. great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year its own instruc-tions, which may well be awaited before at tempting further experimental measures with the change. I would, however, strongly urge upon Usneres the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the clinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the tilver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold deliar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each ther if both are esized without limit. If the cheaper cain is forced into circulation it will, if esined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object which is a currency of both gold and silver which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world. The retirement from circula-tion of the U.S. notes with the capacity of letaken in our progress toward a safe and stable which should be accepted as the carrecey, firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper mency based wholly upon the authority Constitution, and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of U. S. notes during the la e civil war with the capacity of legal tender from imminent peri'. The circulation of these notes as a paper mency for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued .-They antiepsted the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practical period consistent with the attainment of theetjast for which they were travided. The policy of the United Stated steadily adhered to from the adoption of the Constitution has been to avoid the oreation of a National debt, and when from necessity in the time of war debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpes, it is recommended that the exising laws for the accumulation of a ainking food sufficient to extinguish of texation is deemed accessary by Congress it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on ten and coffee which will ! not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of

dollars annually to the Treasury. Oa the subject of polygamy, the Presdint says: Utah has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State, and the general interest of the parion, as well as the welfare of from the territorial form of government to the The President's appointment of Mej. Morgan responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country, while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable number, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civil zed communities throughout the world. He men ions that the law for the suppression of polygamy has now been decided by the Supreme Court as to be within the leg islative power of Congress and binding as a rule rics. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement; it should be firmly and effectively executed; it not sufficiently strong in its provisions it should be smended. and in aid of the purpose in view I recommend | damage received by American citizens at Forthat more comprehensive and more searching tune Bay on the 16th day of January, 1878. methods for preventing as well as punishing this orime be provided. If necessary to secure obsdience to the law, the erjoyment and exerin the Territories of the United States may be of our participation in the provincial fisheries withheld or withdrawn from those who violate as regulated by the treaty, will at once be or oppose the enforcement of the law on this

The elections of the past year, though cecupied only with State officers, bave not failed to elicit in the political discussions which attended them all over the country new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal property upon the lakes, which has resulted in security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of National and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message that ! no temporary or administrative interests of gov ernment, however urgent or weighty, will ever display the zeal of our people in defense of the ether to be held next year at Melbourge. A primary rights of citizenship, and that the desire has been expressed by our merchants nations of South America seems to me to depower of public opinion will override all political and manufacturers interested in the important serve the attention of Congress as an essential copy of the Handbook of Virginia, by the Com- prejudices and all sectional and State attach- and growing trade with Australia, that gan inments in demanding that all over our wide ter- occased provision should be made by Congress

United States shall mean one and the same thing, and earry with them unchallenged soequity and respect. I carnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriolism of all good citizens of every part of the country-however much they may be divided in opinions on other polit ical subjects -to unite in compelling obedience in existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage, I respectfully urge upon Congrees to supply any defects to these laws which experience has shown, and which it is within its power to remedy. I egain invoke the cooperation of the executive and legislative authorities of the States in this great purpess. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this parameter question of popular rights, no serious object will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the county or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

On the subject of civil service reform, which view of the facts that during a considerable peried the government of Great Britain has been with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the denting with administrative problems and presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted were uderstood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the chairman of the Civil Service Commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate forth the history of the partisan spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary patronage and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It the decision of private cases in this connection shows that after long trials of various kinds of will soon be able to bring its labors to a conexaminations those which are competitive and clusion. The long standing question of East open on equal terms to all, and which are cartied on under the superintendence of a sin-gle commission, bave, with great advantage, been established as conditions of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation and the emission of Corgress to treaties with the Notherlands and with Denmake any provision either for the compersapostponed until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Couprets. While the reform measures of another government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to icfluerce to the extent to which their intrinsic wis dom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life may commend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofere expressed concerning the defects and abuses in the people themselves to co-operate for their removal. A large and responsible part of the putity and efficiency rests upon the President, and it has been my purpose to do what is within my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about the radical change of system essential to make our administration methods a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the Executive to do much to promote such | personal head of the government of Egypt has a reform, but it cannot be too clearly understool that nothing adequate can be accompished without ex-operation on the part of Congress and considerate and intelligent support among the people.

He refers to the work of the Civil Service Commission and the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the resumption of the work of the commission on the subject of comtheir systematic introduction wherever tractithe Government, together with ample provissecure consistency and uniform justice. Reports of examinations heretofore made show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree and that the general application of similar rules cannot fail to be of a decided befit to the service. I doem it my duty to recew the recom mendation contained in my angual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the resumption should in some form be returned to the nation of the work of the Civil Service Commission. Recogning will be protected by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the publie serv or who may peform extra laber upon or jeals to the United States with a dispassionate under the commission as the Executive may direct.

It may not be easy, and it may never, per baps, be necessary to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of Federal officers; but while their right to bold Japan about the Locohoo islands, the United and freely express their epinlous causes he questioned, it is very plain that they should form those Powers of its readings to extend its neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their efficial duties per to use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to coores the political action of those who hold have greatly decreased, and in the localities different opinions. Reasons of justice and publie policy quite analagous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen impose upon the Government the dary of protecting its officers and agents from arbitary exactions, in whatever aspect considered. It e practice of making levies for parry purposes upon the salaries of officers is tighty demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country .-Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen to rive his own money in ail of duly paid, and has been put in course of dishis opinions or his party, he should also be as tribution, in pursuance of the act of Congress the recommendation made in my first annual free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. It salar es are but a fair compensation for time and labor of the officers, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are the citizens of the Territory, requestis advance | made expessive, in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds. I recommend, therefore, such a revision and extension of present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened Nation should guard those who are faithful in its service.

Our relations with fireign countries have continued pesceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions growing out of the local laws of the maritime provinces, and the action of the provincial authorities is deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States Minister in Lordon has been instructed to present a demand for \$105,305.02, in view of the The subject has been taken into consideration by the British government, and an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the brought to the attention of the British government, with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjudged by the treaty of the removal of restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom. Some correspondence has also commed with regard to the rescue and saving of life and important modifications to the previous regulations of the Dominion government on the subject in the interest of humanity and commerce. In accordance with the joint resolution of the last session of Cougress, commissioners were an pointed to represent the United States at the two international exhibitions in Australia, one of which is tow in progress at Sydney and the more frequent mail communication in our own

been given to the landing on the coust of Massachusetts, of a new and independent transi Atlantic cable between France, by way of the French island of St. Pierre, and this country, subject to any future legislation of Congress on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are such as to secure its competition with any existing or future lines of marine cable, and prec'ude'smalgamation therewith; to provide for entire capality of rights to our Government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by Franco to the disadvantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States, which may be projected and accomp he President treats at some length, says: In lished by our citizers. An important reduction of the present rates of cable communication interests of cur commerce, must necessarily abuses to various particulars applagous to these | flow from the establishment of this competing line. The attention of Congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation by Congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor in his message of December 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the imperiance of Congressional action in this matter. The questions of grave importance with Spain growing cut of the incidents of the Cuban insurrection have been for the mest part happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be as ticipated that the commission now sitting in Washington for Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence and may possibly require Congressional action for a final dispesition. A triaty with the Netherlands with respect to consular rights and privileges similar to those with other powers has been signed and ratified. and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of July last. Negotictions for extradition mark are now in progress. Some questions with tion or the expenses of the commission has been | Swi zerland in regard to pauper and convict emigrants have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and saftisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutclage over persons and property of Swiss citizens natural zed in this country. It is possible this may require as justment by treaty. With the German Empire frequent questions arise in connection with the subjects our civil administration remain unchanged ext of natura ization and expatriation, but the imcept to so for as an enlarged experience has perial government has constantly manifested a opened my sense of the duty of efficers and of desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stipulations in regard to them. In catsequence of the ommission of Congress to produty of restoring the civil service to the desired | vide for a diplomatio representative at Athens the legation to Greece has been withdraws .-There is now no channel of diplematic com munication between the two constries, and the expediency of providing for one in some form is submitted to Congress. Relations with Austria, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Belsatisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By giam continue amicable and marked by no incident of espical importance. A change of the taken place. No chanage, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States. The action of the Egyptian government in presenting to the city of New York one of the accient obelisks, which possess such historical interest, is highly appreciated as a generous mark of international regard. If prosperity should attend the outer; rise of its transportation across the Atlantic, its creating an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled 'an act petitive examinations for effect He says: I in a conspicious position in the chief commer think the economy, purity and effecting of the cirl city of the Nation will soon be accomplishpublic service would be greatly promoted by ed. The treaty recently made between Japan and the United States in regard to the revision e ble throughout the entire Civil Service of of former treaties, it is new believed, will be followed by a similar action on the party of gal tender is private concree a is a step to be ion for their general supervision, is order to other treaty Powers. The attention of Can gress is again invited to the cut ject of the inemnity funds received some years sized from Japan and China, which, with their accumulat ed interest, now amount to considerable curus. If any part of these funds is justly due to Amer rican cirizens they should receive it promptly, and whatever may have been received by this Government in excess of strictly just demand:

sideration. The assent of the Government has

to whomit equitably belongs. The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of emigration of its subfairness and to ex-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United Strate. The negotiations are still proceeding and will be pressed with diligence. A question having sriger, between Chisa and States Government has taken measures to ingood offices for the maintenance of prace is they shall mutually deem it desirable and find it practicable to avail themselves of the proffer. On the Rio Grande raids and depredations where formerly most destructive, have now a most wholly crased. In view of this result ! I entertain a confident expectation that the continuance of the prevalence of quiet on the border will soon become so assured as to justify a modification of the present orders to our military commanders as to crossing the border without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries. The third installment of the award against Mexico under the Claims Commission of July 4, 1868, was providing for the same. This satisfactory situation between the two countries leads me to anticipate an expansion of our trade, with Mexico and an increased contribution of capital and industry by our people to the developement of the great resources of that country. I enrocst ly commend to the wisdem of Congress the provison of suitable legislation locking to this re-

sult. Diplomatic intercourse with Colombia is again fully restored by the arrival of a minister from that country to the United States. This is especially fortunate, in view of the fact that the question of an inter oceanic canal has recently assumed a new an important as pact, and is now under discussion with the Central Ame rican countries through whose territory the canal by the Nicaragua route would have to pass. It is trusted that enlightened statemanship on their part wil see that the early prosecution of such a work will largely inure to the benefit not only of their own citizens and those of the United State, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that should the work by undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States, and upon satisfactory concessions for the right of way and its security by the Central American goveraments the capital for its completion would readily be furnished from this country and Europe, which might, failing such guarantees, prove incocessible. Diplomatic relations with Chili have also been strengthened by the recep-Washington. Efforts have been made to obtain | tion of a minister from the country. The war between Peru, Bolivia and Chiti still continues. The United States have not deemed it proper to interpose in the matter further than convey to all the governments concerned the assurance that the friendly offices of the Government of the United States for the restoration of peace upon an tonorable basis will be exceeded in case the belligerents shall exhibit a readiness to accept them. Cordial relations continue with Brazil and the

Argentino Republic, and trade wish those countries is improving. A provision for regular and ships between the ports of this country and precersor of an enlargement of our commerce) earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the with them and an extension of our carrying recommendation made by the Secretary of the Chalmers, Balto; & Kendell, Loudoun.

ritory the name and character of citizen of the for the representation of our industries at the trade. A recent revolution in Venezuela has Melbourne exhibition next year, and the subject | been fellowed by the establishment of a profi-

is respectfully submitted to your favorable con- sional government. This government has not yet been fermally relogaized, and it is deemed desirable to await the proposed action of the people, which is exneeded to give it the sanction of Constitutional force. A naval vessel has been sent to the Samean islands to make surveys and take posession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samoa in the harbor of Pago Pago. A coaling station is to be established there. which will be convenient and useful to United States vesiele.

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with Roumania and Servis, now become independent sovereignties, is at present under consideration and is the subject of diplomatic correspendence. There is a gratifying increase of rade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that with judicious action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American produces and manufactures will find now and expanding markets. Reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subjec', under the system now adopted, have resulted in obtaining much valuable information, which has been and will continue to be laid before Congress and the public from time to time.

On the subject of Alaska, the President says: The obligations of the treaty with Russia, by which territory was coded to the United States and the accessities of the people require that some organized form of government over the territory be adopted. There appears to be no law for the errest of persons charged with common law effenses.

A bill author, z'n; the appointment of justices of the peace and constables, and the arrest and detention of persons charged with criminal offeases, and providing for an appeal to United States courts, for the district of Oregon, iz suitable cases, will be submitted to Congress.

The message refers to the reports of Scoretaries Sherman, McCrary, Thopmson, Key and Schurz, and embraces extracts therefrom. It says the past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and quiet on the Mexican frontier, and there is reason to believe that the offorts of this government and of Mexico to maintoin order in that region will prove permanently successful.

The appropriation for judicial expenses, which has heretefere been made fer the Department of Justice in gross, was subdivided at the last session of Congress and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, and sicce Jane 39 these officers have continued the performance of their duties without compensation from the Government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidoutal outlays as well as rendering their own services. In only a few usavod able instances has the traper execu-tion of the pricess of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite as propriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers highly orecitable to their fidelity, was advised by the Attorney General, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compets tien upon prespect of future legislation by Congress. He therefore espscially recommends that immediate appropriation be made by Congress for this purpose. The set making the principal appropriation for the Department of Justice at the previous session has uniformly contained the following clause, and for detraying the expense which may be incurred in the enforcement of an act approved February 28, 1870, entitled "An act to amend to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary there-

No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year, as no general election of members of Congress occurred. The omission was a matter of little practical impertance. Such election will, however, take place during the easuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the forvices they may be required to perform at such

Of the topic of the delayed business in the United States Supreme Court the President says: In the courts of many of the circuits, also, the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. The remedy suggested by the Attornoy General is the appointment of additional circuit Judges and the creation of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, which shall relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its jurisdiction, while a larger force gleo obtained for the performance of circuit duties. I commend this suggestion to the coneideration of Congress. It would seem to afford a complete remedy, and would involve, in the appointment of ten additional circuit judges, an expenditure, at the present rate of salaries, of not more than \$50 000 a year, which would cor-tainly be small in comparison with the objects to

itsined.

While the occurrences of troubles by the White River Utes and Victoria's Indians in New biexico, in which a comparatively small number of Indians were engaged, are most deplorable, a vast majority of our Indian population have fully justified the expectations of those who believed that by humane and peaceful influonces the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savage life and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. The Presdent indorses the Indian policy sketched in Secretary Schurz's report, and says: I carnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the dovernment to give Indians a title in fee, alienable for twenty-five years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat message, that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by heir own labor supported their families for a number of years and who are willing to detach hemselves from their tribal relations to the bencit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provisions of inlienability for a certain period. Referring to his action last spring touching the movement for the occupation of lands in the Indian Territory, the President

says: it is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that Territory to the full extent of the Executive power, but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a Territory so large and so fertile, with a population so sparse, and so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the repetition of such attempts as happened this year, when the sur-rounding States are more densely settled and the westward movement of our population looks still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of main taining the Indian Territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I, therefore, fully approve of the advice given to them by the Secretary of the Interior to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual titles in fee in-stead of their present tribal ownership in common, and to consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the Government for their benefit. He recommends that the decision arrived at at the last session of Congress against a change in the control of the Indian service be permitted to stand in order to arrest agitation of the subject. Efforts to errest the depredations on the timber

ands have been continued, and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in courts. Others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make paya ent for the value of the timber taken. make paya ent for the value of the timber taken. The proceeds of these procecutions and settlements turned into the Treasury far exceed in amount the sums appropriated for this purpose. The destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is probable that if the present policy is vigorously prosecuted and sufficient provision to that end is made, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed, except in the Territories, where timber for the daily requirements of the populations cannot, under the present state of the law, he otherwise obtained.

Interior, that a law be enacted enable Government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying the fee, where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon; principally valuable for the timber thereon; such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping dostruction of forests. The enactment of such a law appears to become a more pressing necessity

every day.

The President reviews his recommendations in former messages in favor of enlarging faciliin former messages in layer of enlarging lacili-ties of the Department of Agriculture, and says the results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the Department of Agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the Commissioner with a view to placing the Department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established. These requirements will not involve any expenditure in money that the country cannot with propriety new undertake in the interests of agriculture.

The attention of Congress is called to the snual report of the Secretary of the Tressury the condition of the public finances. The condition of the public finances for the figures for the figures. dinary revenues from \$41 sources for the fixed year ended June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,184 ft. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$266 947,83 53, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6,879,300 93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1 ceipts for the arsa quarter, commoneing July 1, 1879, \$79,843,663 61; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year, \$208,155, 336 39; total receipts for the currents fixed year, actual and estimated, \$288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual acceptance itures for the same period will be, actual acceptance commencing July 1, 1879, actual expenditures, Soil 683,385 10, and for the remaining three quarte of the year the expenditures are estimated \$172.316,614 90, making the total expenditures \$204,000,000, and leaving an estimated surely revenue for the year ending June 30, 18:0 \$24,000 CCO.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$238,000,000, and the estimate ordinary expenditures for the same period be \$278,097,364 3?, leaving a surplus of \$102 be \$218,091,004 of, leaving a surplus of \$5.82... 635.61 for that year. The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to \$21,747... 249.60, has prevented the application of the fall amount required by law to the sirking fund tor the current year, but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any charge of existing law.

charge of existing law.

The President urges Congress to consider the subject of a fire proof building for a Congressional library, for which the necessity is pressing.

On the subject of the Washington Monument at Washington the President says: Alresdy the strengthening of the foundation has so far

progressed as to insure the entire success of the part of the work. A massive layer of massing has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. He recommen future appropriations for the early complete. of the monument.

Discussing District of Columbia affairs, the President says: I ask your early and favorable consideration of the views of the Commissions as to the urgent need of legislation for the : clamation of the marshes of the Potomac and in Eastern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of the streets of the Capitol here tefore laid with wooden blocks, and now, by decay, rendered almost impassable and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the Commissioner are wholly inadequate for the accomplishmen of these important works, and should be sur plemented by timely appropriations from the Federal Tressury. The filling of the flat in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks now ewned by the United States a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it thought, to reimburse its entire cest, and w also, as an incidental result, secure the permsnent improvement of the river for the purpose of navigation.

The Constitution having invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must of neces sity look to Congress alone for all needful legislation effecting their interests; and as the term tory of this District is the common property of the people of the United States, who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their Capital, I cannot doubt that you will be amply sustained by the veneral voice of the country in any measures you may

adopt for this purposo. I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of the public schools . this District, as exhibited in the report of the Commissioners. While the number of pupal is rapidly increasing, no adequate provision exists for a corresponding increase of school so commodation, and the Commissioners are with out the means to meet the urgent need. number of buildings now used for school pur poses are rented and are in important particular lars unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia ! surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the National Government as in the several States and Territories to which mumil cent grants of the public lands have been made made for the endowment of schools and univer-BILIDE.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Doc. 1, 1879.

The Senate was called to order by Vice Pres ident Wheeler at 12 o'cleek, and prayer wes offered by the chaplaic.

Mesers. Authory and Bayard were appointed as a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress were organized and ready to receive and communication he might choose to make.

Pending the report of the committee business was suspended. At 12:30 p. m. the committee to wait on the President not having reported, on motion of

Mr. Thurman a recess of three quarters of an hour was taken. Upon reassembling the President's messag was recoived, read, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At precisely 12 o'clock the Speaker called the

and the Senate adjourned.

House to order, and after prayer by the chaplain the roll was called, and showed the attendance of 232 members, there being 56 absenters. The newly elected members from California. Iowa and New York qualified for office, taking the iron clad oath, and the House took a recess

to enable a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House is read; to receive any communication from him. Upon reassembling the President's message was received, read and ordered to be printed. and the House adjourned.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

An election will be held in Louisiana tomorrow for State officers, and the new consti tion will be voted on at the same time.

Henry Tutwiler, a well known farmer of Angusta county, Va., was found dead in the public road Wednesday. It is supposed he died from heart; disease.

The trial of B. F. Fort, for the murder of C. G. McKay, at Charleston, S. U., ended on Friday in a verdict of not guilty. The defense produced witnesses proving an alibi, showing that Fort was ten miles from the seme of the murder.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Mansion House.—J McKinney and wife, Harrisburg; W B Williamson, Warreston Junc; C W Murdaugh, jr. Portsmouth; J A D

Albert, Bunceton, Mo; L. E. Payne, city; G. W. F. Smith, Fauquier; L. N. Cox, Balto; J. R. Johnson, city; H. C. P. Jackson, St. Louis; R. B. Maury, jr. Memphis; H. Davidson, jr. Cambridge, Md; G. D. Potts, Lancaster, Ky; A. C. Chalmara, Bulle, G. Mardell, Lancaster, Ky; A. C.